

Victory by all counts

The European men's basketball championship in Stuttgart, West Germany, helped write a vivid page in the history of Soviet basketball. The Soviet team, which had players from four top-division clubs, won their 14th title yet.

The win is logical, for the team was a collective whose actions were polished in all lines and had a full assortment of players of all employs, including such stars of world basketball as Arvydas Sabonis or Valdis Valters. Such is the opinion of the captain of a recent national team, Olympic champion, Sergei Belov.

The most difficult trial for the Soviet players was their preliminary game versus Spain, but quite likely the defeat helped them mobilize.

The champions played past excellence. Belov stressed, in the semifinal bout against Italy, especially in the first half, where they managed to show their tremendous playing potential, which they converted into the final result. As for the final game, our opponents Czechoslovakia, which scored sensational wins over Yugoslavia and Spain, was already spent to play in the same vein. Czechoslovakia stressed the importance of the role the fighting spirit and selflessness play in basketball.

The reason for the relative failure of last year European champions Italy, who now placed third, is quite definite, Belov concluded. One reason was the absence of injured playmaker defender Antonello Riva and the team's chief centre of the past few years Dino Meneghin, which was a grievous loss for the Italians.

The Soviet team, named by President of the International Federation Robert Busnel a super-team in all respects, is not to rest on its laurels — next year it will have to defend its world title in Spain and prepare for the European championship in Greece in 1987.

Yuri KHRUMOV

UNDEFEATED YET

The USSR national team is still undefeated in the world students' handball championship currently going on in the Federal Republic of Germany. It outplayed the Algerian side 28-15 in the first match of the semifinal B group. In the same group the hosts of the competition prevailed over the Polish team 29-20. Successfully performing in the second group are Yugoslavia and Romania.



The Kharkov kindergarten No. 307 is full of rings, horizontal bars, ropes and ladders. Even the babies section has them. They were provided by the patrons — workers of the Kharkov tractor factory named after S. Ordzhonikidze. The children somersault on them with pleasure. Photo by Vadim Nekrasov

Chess intersections

Following the men, the women chess players have started the interzonal stage of the struggle for the world championship. The first women's interzonal tournament attended by 16 representatives from over ten countries has begun in Zhelezovodsk (the Caucasian spa resort). Among them are six Grandmasters. These are Maria Ivánka of Hungary, Liu Shilang of China, Margareta Muresan of Romania and Soviet players — many-time world champions Nona Gaprindashvili, Nino Gurieli and Maria Likhacheva. Another two Soviet players are there, too — International Masters Svetlana Matveyeva and Lyudmila Zaitseva.

The second such contest will be held in Cuba at the end of

June-July this year. In the meantime the men's second interzonal continues in the Mexican town of Texco. After seven rounds the leader is Cuban Grandmaster Jesús Noguesas with five points, followed by Jan Timman of Holland who has half a point less but also a game adjourned in a better position for him. The best Soviet entrant so far is world ex-champion Mikhail Tal with 3.5 points. There are still eight rounds to go. In Belgrade Gari Kasparov beat Swedish Grandmaster Ulf Andersson 4-2 in a training match. Prior to it he defeated West German Grandmaster Robert Hübner 4.5 to 1.5 in a similar match in Hamburg. Viktor BABKIN

CYCLING NEWS

Stockholm. Ivan Romanov of the USSR finished first in the eighth (final) stage of the cycling race held in Sweden. He made a distance of 141 kilometres in 2 hours 29 min and 48 sec.

The winner of the race is a well-known French professional racer Marc Gómez, and Romanov, the best Soviet racer, came in fifteenth in the team event.

Paris. Ex-world champion Nedžad Kibardina came second in the international women's long-distance race along the roads of France. The winner was French racer Jeannie Longo.

Belgrade. Nikolai Tatarin took the third place in the fourth stage of the Yugoslavia long-distance race. The victor was Cuban's Osman Alvarez.

WORLD CHAMPIONS IN BADMINTON

Chinese masters have, for the first time, taken most awards and had success in three finals out of five in the fourth world

Vacancies filled

Known now are the names of the participants in the volleyball European championship due in September-October in Holland. Added to five men's teams (the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Italy) and women's teams (the GDR, the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and West Germany), who got this right on the strength of performance in the previous championship, and Holland, as the hosts, are France, Sweden, Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece and Romania, and the women's teams of Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Italy, Romania and Greece. They won the passes in elimination tournaments, in which 18 men's and 17 women's teams competed.

Particularly acute was competition in the Yugoslav town of Maribor, where the men's team of Yugoslavia, Spain and Finland aspired with equal rights to two spots. Only a better difference of sets allowed the hosts of the tournament and Spain to get ahead of the strong Finnish team.

Youth to start

All is ready for holding of the finals on the program of the first national youth sports games devoted to 40th anniversary of October. They will be held in 18 Soviet cities.

But the games are not contests in 35 sports. They vast cultural programme includes meetings with workers of war and labour and places of the combat of the Soviet people.

The opening of the games will be held on July 1 and events in ten spots will also be held in the capital of the Ukraine.

The age of the competitors may differ. Thus, the 12-13-year-old girls are at rhythmic exercises section. Yet their standards are not lower than master of sport. The 14-15-year-olds in the same sport compete on the national granine. 15-16-year-olds should also be masters of

badminton world championships in Calgary, Canada. 1983 world silver medal Alping best her Jianglu to win the singles and together with once world ex-champion Lingwei won the women's doubles, beating Lin Ying and Dixi. Han Jian won his singles title.



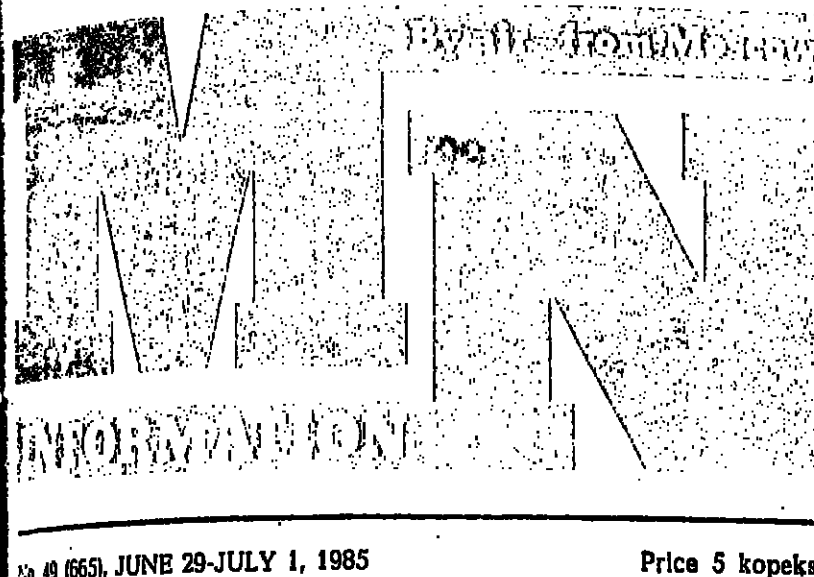
Two Frenchmen sketched the Atlantic. Photo by Andrei Knyazev



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Mikhail Gorbachov's visit to the Ukraine

A crucial period in this country's life

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachov, has returned from his visit to the Ukraine, where he visited factories and had discussions with workers in Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk and the two cities. In Kiev he participated in a meeting of the Republic's Party Organization.

Going to steelmakers of the Dnepropetrovsk steelworks at the Palace of Culture, M. Gorbachov said:

We have met at a crucial point in the history of our country. At present we are

all exerting efforts to implement the programme for accelerating our country's socio-economic advancement, formulated by the April Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee.

Its message is clear: we are determined to further improve the living and working conditions of the Soviet people, upgrade all aspects of the socialist mode of life, maintain the country's defenses at the appropriate level and strengthen the position of socialism on the international arena. To achieve this we should boost the growth rates of our economy, make it more efficient and our labour more productive. How? We at the Central Committee and the Government reckon that the way to achieve this is to boost scientific and technological progress.

Major International Issue

Touching upon international problems M. Gorbachov said that the major international issue today is to end the worldwide arms race and start decreasing stockpiles of weapons.

We are ready to compete with capitalism exclusively in peaceful and creative areas, the Soviet leader stressed. This is why we favour more political dialogue and interaction with capitalist countries, broad mutually advantageous trade economic, scientific, technological and cultural ties and are prepared to advance those ties on a stable and long-term basis. But these should be honest and really mutually advantageous links, without any discrimination.

(Continued on page 2)

Soviet-Vietnamese Summit



At the start of the talks.

The Soviet Union fully supports fraternal Vietnam's efforts to construct socialism and protect its independence and sovereignty.

This was declared by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachov at a meeting of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of

Vietnam resolutely condemned Washington aggressive plans to turn the Asian and Pacific regions into arenas for military and political confrontation with socialist countries. They confirmed their adherence to the idea of making Asia a zone of peace and equitable cooperation. The two sides spoke in favour of stepping up the quest for ways to solve problems involved in safeguarding peace and security on the Asian continent.

ANDREI GROMYKO: UN potential far from exhausted

Wherever the great fight for peace and life on earth may place the United Nations, it always finds the powerful support of the Soviet Union. This fact was reiterated by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, in a meeting of the UN Year and International Year of Peace held in the Soviet Union.

He said that for forty years the United Nations Charter has been working for peace. This document reflects the interests and aspirations of peoples who have gone through the tragedy of two world wars and shown their resolve not to permit a breakout of another war.

We can take pride in the fact that, as a result of initiative...

(Continued on page 4)

CMEA scientific and technological cooperation

Warsaw. The 40th CMEA session held here recently, was attended by delegations led by heads of CMEA member-states — Bulgaria, China, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia as well. Representatives of Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, (Continued on page 2)



Guests of the Moscow Film Festival in front of Hotel Rossiya. Photo by Boris Koulmann and Andrei Knyazev

Film Festival opens

Flags of tens of countries are fluttering at the facade of the eastern wing of Hotel Rossiya, announcing the start of the 14th Moscow International Film Festival. Its traditional motto is "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations".

In the contemporary world, mankind particularly needs mutual understanding, trust, and lively spiritual communion. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachov, stated in his message of greetings to the participants and guests of the festival. It is very important for peoples of the world to be able to solve the complex problems of today, particularly the danger of a nuclear disaster.

A genuine artist cannot stand aside from the urgent problems of the epoch. With his art he always serves a good cause and the radiant light. Honest and daring cinema which keenly responds to the concerns and worries of the time can considerably contribute to social progress, national independence and international cooperation, the Soviet leader's message stressed.

In February this year, it was fifty years since the first film festival was held in Moscow. In 1935 it was held in only two cinema houses. Although it was

not described as international, film makers from twenty countries participated in it. The war delayed subsequent festivals for a long time. Representatives from 42 countries came for the second festival held in 1950. This year has gathered film makers from 104 countries, international and national organizations, as well as from West Berlin.

The programme of the two-week festival, which concludes on July 12, embodies three contests — features, short films, and films for children. Altogether there are 500 entries. Three international juries made up of famous film makers from many countries will award six gold and nine silver medals. Four prizes will go to the best actors.

As always, the International Trade Centre at Krasnaya Presnya will be the site of a film market which will be attended by nearly two hundred foreign firms, as well as export and import organizations.

The feature films will be demonstrated at the Rossiya Hotel Central Concert Hall, films for children will be shown at the Palace of Young Pioneers on Lenin Hills while the short films will be viewed in the minor hall of the Oktyabr cinema house. The best cinema houses in Moscow will take up films presented outside the contest.

Ballet Competition winners

For two weeks Moscow has been the centre of world ballet, with attention riveted on the Bolshoi Theatre which hosted the 5th International Ballet Competition. An international jury led by Bolshoi chief choreographer, Yuri Grigorovich, named the winners.

Competition always means surprises, he said. This time such a surprise was the perfor-

mance of 18-year-old Julio Bocca of Argentina. What happens around competition also matters. The atmosphere of friendliness among the dancers and of mutual professional emulation; exchange of opinions, various positions and points of view in art — all these are always important to us choreographers.

(Continued on page 4)



Julio Bocca and Rachel Rosenthal (Argentinians). Photo by Andrei Knyazev



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Physicists aid builders

A laboratory (picture) with an artificial sky has been built at the Scientific Research Institute of Construction Physics.

The artificial sky incorporates almost two thousand bulbs for imitating the conditions of artificial lighting any time during the day or night, in different weather conditions and at different latitudes. A rotating stage, five metres in diameter, has models of houses or city quarters placed on it for testing after which the lighting conditions are measured at different points in the structures and surrounding space by means of special photoelectric cells. The data thus obtained is fed into a computer which immediately answers questions about how best to site a house or whether it has been properly designed.

The other picture was taken at the institute's laboratory of architectural acoustics. Staff member, Natalya Sankovets, is taking acoustic measurements in the model auditorium of the Opera House in Donetsk (Ukraine). Such research helps architects put to practical tests their ideas about designing new places of entertainment and modernizing existing ones.

These are only two aspects of the work done by scientists at the institute. They are also solv-

ing many other problems in construction physics. One of these is vital for the Soviet Union — temperature protection of houses, especially in the northern areas. The scientists have come out with many suggestions as regards the light and colour surroundings in dwelling houses and other buildings. On the Vysokovskiy Lane in Moscow an entire complex of houses is being built with special anti-noise insulation recommended by the scientists.



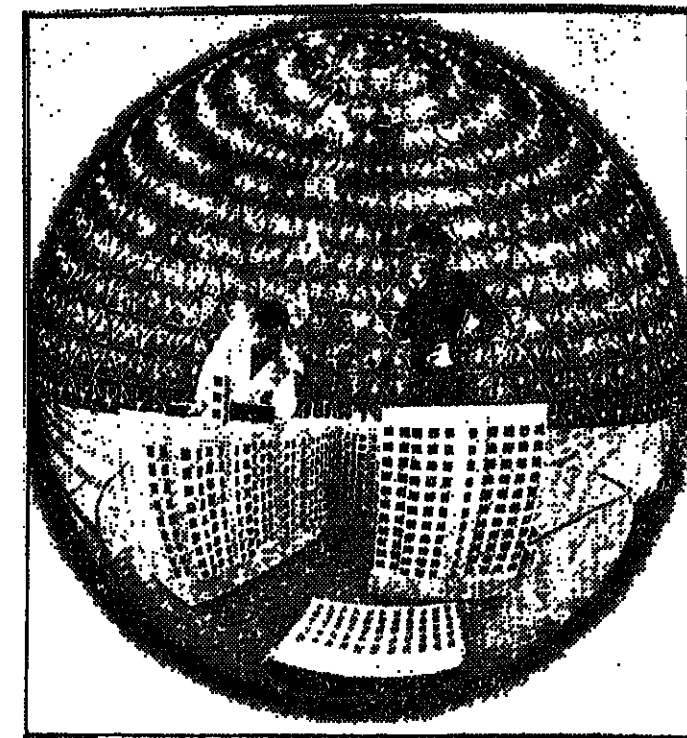
First billion kilowatt-hours... at BAM

The Neryungri heat-and-power plant, commissioned in December 1983, has generated the first one billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

This station now supplies electric power to all the industrial enterprises of the South-Yakutsk fuel-and-energy complex, the

city of Neryungri, settlements along the BAM route and the Berkakit-Tomtom-Yakutsk railway line now under construction.

The Neryungri heat-and-power plant is the first at BAM. It has already been connected to



Another irrigation zone in Uzbekistan

A new 150,000 hectare zone of irrigated cotton farm is being set up in the Dzhihaz Steppe in Uzbekistan (a Central Asian Union republic which produces the bulk of Soviet raw cotton). To assure watering of the Dzhihaz Steppe, 243 kilometres of main water canals will be laid and four powerful pumping stations constructed to raise water from the Amudarya to a height of 175 metres. The water will further reach the fields through underground ducts supplied with flexible hoses.

The first 60,000 hectares have already received water in the Dzhihaz Steppe. Eight new state farms have been established there. Country dwellers with conveniences and comfort close to those in towns and cities have been built for their workers. The state bears family expenses involved in moving to these new buildings. The workers get money grants in lump sums and are exempted from income taxation for eight years. Besides, they do not pay rent for two years.

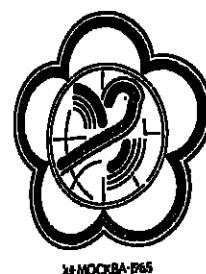
Round the Soviet Union

THE PYATIGORSK NO COURSE, ONE OF THE LAC-ING "PROVING GROUND" FOR THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, HAS MARKED ITS CENTENARY. It gained its popularity not only as a place for racing; it has numerous specialized training sections for trainers and jockeys, yearlings from the best Northern Caucasus stables are trained to endurance tests.

THE 2ND SYMPOSIUM ON SURGERY OF CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED HEART DISEASES JUST CONCLUDED IN YEREVAN (CAPITAL OF ARMENIA IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS). A BROAD PROGRAMME OF JOINT RESEARCH INTO CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOLOGY WAY IN SOCIAL CO-TRIES. Considerable interest was generated by a Soviet representative of the experience of using valves with biological prosthesis.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CAUCASIAN RAILROAD LINK ORZHOZHONKIZ IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS WITH Tbilisi, CAPITAL OF THE VIET CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA, ACROSS MOUNTAIN PASS. The railway will make it possible to speed up the development of the Caucasus republics and the railway areas of the Caucasus. The new road will be important to the country as a whole as it will connect the southern section of a straight express railroad from Caucasus to Moscow.

THE TESTING OF A COAL-MINING COMPLEX HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT THE NETSK COAL FIELDS (UKRAINE). The machine can work 24 hours a day, which accounts for 20 per cent of all coal mined in the region, but is constantly and steadily increasing its productivity. The machine's coal almost double.



'Festival-85' club

An international youth club, 'Festival-85', has been set up in Moscow. Here Soviet youth set foreign guests of the capital who want to know more about the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The club hosts amateur ensembles and folk groups, artists and writers as well as foreign students in the Soviet Union. It is a prototype of those 13 intercultural which will function within the framework of the Festival's tourist programme.

The idea of such clubs came from the Soviet Sputnik — international youth travel board, which has drawn up special plans for 10,000 foreign visitors expected to attend the festival. The clubs will be located close to hotels for participants and at the festival.

Since the USSR will be represented at the clubs not only by Moscowites, but also by people from all Union republics, they will be decorated with an eye to the national traditions of those who will assume the pleasant and responsible function of hosts. Photo stands will tell of various aspects of life of the youth in each of these republics, and there will be shows of handicrafts and traditional arts. Besides, each intercultural club will offer its visitors the opportunity to taste national cuisines. All this will help even Festival guests who will be in Moscow to learn more about the life of the entire Soviet country, everyday life and recreation of its youth.

'CRYOGENICS-85'

An exposition, "Cryogenics-85" has been opened at the All-Union Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The exposition's seven sections feature nearly three hundred exhibits, including the most up-to-date equipment and technologies for production, transportation and cold storage facilities.

Cryogenic equipment is meant for power generation, metallurgy and mechanical engineering as well as the chemical industry. On display is an air-liquefying installation in which originality and bold design are combined with compactness and reliability.

Thanks to these qualities, Soviet cryogenic technologies are world leaders. Today this country exports its equipment to nearly seventy countries.

Let us take a look at some of the exhibits. Cryogenics has made it possible to bring gas to welding machines in one huge reservoir. Thanks to mechanization, gas argon can be fed to 130 work places. Centralized argon supplies obviate the need for thousands of canisters, thus enhancing the effect of the invention. Special cold-resistant compounds are required to combine

Abderrahmane Belayat impressed

Algeria's town planning minister, Abderrahmane Belayat, was recently in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the USSR State Committee for Construction. While in Moscow he visited the Krylatkoye experimental residential area, the TSNIEP housing design institute and the No. 3 house-building combine. Later he also visited Uzbekistan.

I am very pleased with my trip, he said. The organization and planning of Soviet construction industry; town planning; quake-resistant construction; research into construction and architecture; training of skilled personnel — all these are of great interest for us. We hope to cement cooperation with the Soviet Union in all these areas.

Alexander LUKANIN

Places to visit

The grotto of Alexandrovsky Garden

The Alexandrovsky Garden near the Kremlin walls was laid at a remarkable time in Russian history marked by victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1917.

Moscow was going through a revival. It was compared with the fairy bird Phoenix which rose from ashes to new life and immortality.

Under the guidance of architect O. Neuvale, a garden, later called Alexandrovsky, was laid in 1920-1923 along the western wall of the Kremlin, in the place of the Neglinnaya River, enclosed into a pipe. The Trolley (Trolley) and Borovitsky bridges, leading to the Kremlin entrance, divide it into three parts — the Upper, Middle and Lower Gardens.

The Upper Garden, where the main entrance was arranged, was initially the most festive. The architect decorated it with a number of structures. The most important and interesting — the grotto — has embodied a tribute of military glory on its walls.



VIEWPOINT

Nuclear energy today and tomorrow

The past decade can justly be described as a golden time for Soviet nuclear power generating. There have been considerable changes over these ten years: while in 1975, the total power rating of operational nuclear stations in the country did not exceed 4,500 million watts, by the start of 1985, it had increased more than fivefold. It is expected that "nuclear" electricity production, which in 1975 barely stood at two per cent of the total output, will reach fourteen per cent by the end of this year.

Also this year it is planned to commission four new nuclear reactors of one thousand million watts each. However the operation of each of them will equal that of a new station. One of these reactors is, in fact, the heart of the first power block at the Balakovo nuclear project now under construction near Saratov. The other reactors are being assembled at operating stations. For the Smolensk and Zaporozhye stations the reactors will be their second units while at the Kursk station the new installation will be the fourth unit.

Although the new reactors the ratings of which are measured in millions of watts are equal in their power rating, they belong to two different main types of design. The reactors at Zaporozhye and Balakovo are shell-type water-moderated reactors (VVER-1000) while those in Kursk and Smolensk are channel reactors with a graphite moderator (RBMK-1000). They are sometimes described as the "Russian model", since it was a channel reactor that was mounted at the world's first nuclear project commissioned in Obninsk in 1954. The VVER-1000 and the RBMK-1000 will form the foundation of Soviet nuclear power engineering in the near future.

According to information supplied by the USSR Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification, there are 22 nuclear projects under construction or being modernized at the moment. The new principle for the development of Soviet nuclear power engineering provides for an accelerated construction of major nuclear power projects rated between four and seven thousand million watts in the European part of the country, where the main electricity consumers are concentrated and where reserves of traditional fuels have considerably shrunk.

A most characteristic example is the famous Donbass coal field which continues to remain the biggest supplier of coal. However, this old field has passed the peak of its productivity, and the fuel has to be extracted from great depths and at great expense. This has made the Ukraine expand its Chernobyl and Rovno stations, and build four more — Zaporozhye, Kremenchuk, Khmelnytsky, and Yuzhno-Ukrainsky stations.

The latter two are, perhaps well known, since East European CMEA member-countries interested in electricity supplies are taking part in a clearing basis. Each of these stations is rated at four thousand million watts. By 1990 estimated 20-22 thousand kilowatts of electric energy will be exported annually from here.

Also planned is the construction of stations which will supply both electricity and heat. The first station of this type is to be built twenty-five kilometres from Odessa. It will produce heat economically. Apart from Odessa, such stations are to be built in Minsk, Kharkov and Volgograd.

Science and technology

PURE ALUMINIUM

About two hundred Soviet scientists specializing in geology as well as their colleagues from Austria, Australia, Britain, Denmark, the USA and West Germany attended recently a geological conference in East Siberia, a city of Yakutsk. The main subject of the geological forum was the discovery of native aluminium here.

It was believed earlier that all metals occur only in compounds with the exception of gold and silver which are not chemically combined in nature. We know today that other metals, such as aluminium, silicon, cadmium, chrome, cobalt, titanium and tungsten may also occur in native state. Conference deliberations on papers and communications containing basically new factual material.

ROBOT TESTS MICROCIRCUITS

A robot developed by scientists at Kharkov university can perform the most intricate operations. It tests radio parts and microcircuits for reliability.

Before assembling a radio-electronic equipment its components have to go through a rigorous control. This laborious operation is complicated because of the special sensitiveness of some parts which sometimes are put out of action even under the impact of a small electric charge accumulated on the operator's hands.

With a special vacuum grip the new robot takes from a cassette parts weighing from several milligrams to a gramme, transfers them into a measuring chamber, measures the main electrophysical characteristics and returns the products to their place. It can make an on-the-spot selection of the required components according to preset parameters or discard them. It need be it assembles blocks or mechanisms.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR CONFLICT—AN ECOLOGICAL CATASTROPHE

In the event of a nuclear conflict the ecological catastrophe will be of a global nature, since part of the aerosol raised into the air as a result of the blast will inevitably spread all over the world. This is pointed out in the PRIRODA (Nature) journal by Mikhail Budyko, a prominent Soviet scientist, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The scientist points out, among other things, that a worldwide cooling of the weather continuing up to three years usually sets in on Earth after big volcano eruptions. But in the eventuality of a nuclear conflict the drop in temperature will be so sharp that in the first period after the blast the weather may be cooled by tens of degrees. One of the causes of such a worldwide cooling will be a dense cloud of dust and smoke with a low transparency to solar radiation. It will be raised by upgoing streams of air to a considerable height. Evidence of this were the results of observations of volcanic clouds. A huge aerosol mass, a part of which will persist for a long time, will get into the lower layers of the atmosphere in nuclear explosions. The aerosol cloud, Budyko says, will upset the process of photosynthesis. There was enough evidence in the past of the disastrous nature of such phenomena in the atmosphere. It has been established, for example, that in some geological epochs, up to 75 per cent of all species of animals became extinct, the climatic changes caused by volcano eruptions playing a crucial role in this, the author of the article believes.

Should a nuclear conflict break out, it will become a catastrophe of an enormous scale for every living thing on Earth. In addition, there is the possibility of other extremely dangerous consequences, which are so far unknown, but are fraught with a potential threat of extinction of humankind, flora and fauna, Mikhail Budyko believes.

STUDENTS' 'THIRD SEMESTER'

Moscow college and university students will spend their third "academic" term doing much needed work. The programme of this "labour term", as it is popularly described in this country, is the subject for an article in the Young Communist League newspaper, KOMSO-MOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

The All-Union Student Work Force has eight hundred thousand members. They will take up building, construction and assembly work and manufacture of all sorts of goods worth one and half thousand million rubles. More than three hundred students, from special secondary education establishments and technical colleges, will this summer harvest crops, process and sell fruits and vegetables, as well as work on livestock farms. Thirty thousand young men and women will serve as porters on passenger trains, thirty-five thousand as nurses and attendants at hospitals, while sixty thousand of teacher training college students will go to summer camps as Young Pioneer guides.

WILL THE SAIL HAVE TO GO?

For several years now, newspapers in this country have been arguing for and against the expediency of sailing fleets and basic possibility for reviving them. The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSSIA. The question is whether modern cargo and passenger vessels can be rigged out with sails to advantage. This discussion has given a fresh impetus to the debate started a long time ago about the future of sailing ships used for training young navigators. This country has rather a large flotilla of training sailing boats, including the world's largest bark the "Sedov", the "Tovarich" and the "Kruzenshtern".

In the past such practical sailing courses were regarded as rather essential for training of would-be captains and navigators. Today, these training voyages are increasingly being put under question mark. Their opponents believe that sailing does not in anyway benefit a future navigator, since he will be put in charge of a modern ship.

Until recently, those who favour sailing appeal mostly to authoritative local experts who, like Admiral Nakhimov, considered that only the ability to handle sails can help produce a real "old salt". Today, real prospects for a renaissance of sail has given its supporters more convincing arguments. They say that the ability to manage sailing ships may be found handy by captains of most sophisticated ships.

So far, neither point of view has taken the upper hand. In the meantime, the construction of two more sailing boats for the Soviet Union is going on at Polish shipyards. The future will show whether or not they will be needed for training purposes.

OBSERVING BIRDS THROUGH TELESCOPE

The telescope designed by Kazakh scientists is used to monitor bird migration at night, writes the newspaper TRUD. From a distance of up to seven kilometres it helps ascertain the species, the group and number of migrating birds as well as their route. Nocturnal migrations have been studied very little so far, says the head of the ornithology laboratory, D.S. (Biology), E. Gavrilov. The secrets of the nocturnal flights of birds can help us understand how the areas of bird habitation change, and make a precise forecast of the ornithological situation.

Verifying these findings with the recommendations given by scientists, and looking into the bird migration charts, traffic controllers and pilots of civil aviation respectively modifying the routes of air traffic accordingly. Signals from ornithologists are particularly helpful at airports, located near bird migration routes.

The collision of an airliner with a flock of birds can be fatal for both. Ornithologists are seeking to prevent the two in height and direction.

We are planning to have video recordings of the nightly observations, continues E. Gavrilov. For the first time, ornithologists will be able to know more about the nocturnal routes than we do now, E. Gavrilov states.

Ballet Competition winners



Vadim Pisarev (USSR), Elizabeth Torrey and David McAllister (Australia), Marina Leonkina and Viktor Yaryomenko (USSR).

(Continued from page 1)

The aim of our competition, he said, is to avoid offending anyone, and all were satisfied. Together we defend the purity and beauty of dance and I think the current winners are worthy of their Moscow awards. After all, what can better stimulate their artistic growth?

In duet dances the first prizes and gold medals went to Nina Ananiashvili and Marina Leonkina of the USSR, while the second and silver medals were taken by Galina Stepanenko of the USSR and Yukos Morimoto of Japan. The third prizes and bronze medals were awarded to Tatyana Chernobrovkina, Kaye Kyrb, Zhanna Ayupova (all of the USSR) and Maria Hybesova (Czechoslovakia).

In the men's duets the first prize and gold medal went to Julio Bocca of Argentina, the second prizes and silver medals — Andria Liepa and Viktor Yaryomenko of the USSR and Pablo Savoye of France. The bronze was awarded to Zhang Weifang of China, and David McAllister of Australia. Among the soloists the first prizes and gold medals were



Alexander Vetrov (USSR), Yukos Morimoto (Japan).



Photos by Andrei Knyazev

taken by Vadim Pisarev and Alexander Vetrov of the USSR; the silver — Sergei Vikharev of the USSR; bronze medals — Zhao Minhua of China and Li Gunxin of the USA. Also presented were awards

for mastery of performance as well as encouragement prizes and diplomas. It was decided not to award the Bolshoi Grand Prix and the prize of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

Miracle of art

This was the appraisal of concerts by a young Soviet cellist Marina Tarasova, a laureate of the "Concertino Prague", the Florence Caspary Cassado and the Moscow Tchaikovsky International competitions. She played with the Tunisian symphony orchestra on her guest performance tour which drew a full house every night. Classical music has already taken roots in the concert life of this country with continuous development of rich culture of songs and dances.

A leading newspaper "La Presse de Tunisie" appreciated Tarasova's mastery in these words: "The Thursday concert at Ibn Rashid conducted by A. Ashur was a special success because the Soviet cellist, Marina Tarasova, took part in it. It was a miracle. Tchaikovsky's music is so tender, soft, significant and violent. The cellist reproduced all these traits by her interpretation, made the 'Rococo Variations' ensemble, those that are so well known but at the same time so new."

Successful tour

Soviet circus actors are now on tour in Yäve, Sweden. Leading newspapers of the country wrote in connection with the tour: "We say 'spasibo' to the Soviet circus for its marvelous shows. The Russian circus is the best in the world". The circus shows in Sweden

are only a component of comprehensive artistic activities dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the great Victory over fascist Germany. The programme, "Russia From North to South", involves 45 Soviet actors from several Union and autonomous republics of the USSR.

In memory of Haydn

Kiev (capital of the Ukraine) is inviting chamber music lovers to visit a series of concerts devoted to a great composer about whom Mozart said: No one, except Haydn, could do all — joke and amuse, raise a smile

and deeply move people — and all equally perfectly. During eleven nights visitors will listen to famous performers of Haydn's music from some constituent republics under the old vaults of the St Andrew Church museum-reserve.

Dog-sled theatre

The couple, Tatyana and Genady Korsak, form a unique puppet theatre. Recently, when they returned from protracted guest performances in Kolyma and Chukotka a nice surprise awaited them — they were invited to attend the World Con-

gress of Puppeteers now on in Budapest. Tatyana Korsak first performed on the Kamcharka Peninsula 50 years back. It was at that time that she got a dog-sled and learned to steer it. Now the entire north-east of the USSR knows this theatre.

Top award for Soviet pianist

The 9th International Robert Schumann Competition has ended at Zwickau (GDR). More than 70 young singers and pianists from twenty countries (including the Soviet Union) took part in it.

This year the review of young talents was timed to coincide with the 175th anniversary of the birth of Schumann. At the final stage of the competition 18 performers from nine countries were rewarded with honorary prizes and diplomas. The top award for pianists went to a young Soviet woman, Tatyana Sipshteyn.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Film Festivals. A festival of amateur animation cartoons ended in Bratislava (Czechoslovakia). The winners saw more than eighty films from thirteen countries. The Soviet film "Collection" was awarded a gold medal.

Restorations. The Dzhir Mosque in Khiva — a unique monument of the 10th century — has assumed its original look. More than 200 wooden columns created by experienced craftsmen constitute the central structure. Now one can trace the path of the mosque the entire path of the ancient Khwarezm school of wooden architecture and wood carving. A special museum has been opened there with 300 exhibits.

Operas. The Finnish National Opera Theatre has premiered the "Fiery Angel" by Sibelius. It was staged by Georgi Anisimov, director of the Bolshoi. The orchestra played under the baton of Paavo Berglund, chief conductor of the Finnish National Symphony Orchestra. This is the second work of Anisimov in this theatre. Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin" is also being produced on the stage.

BUSINESS

Belarus tractors exported to 70 countries

Soviet Belarus tractors have been awarded 12 gold, silver and bronze medals at international fairs and exhibitions.

These highly productive, efficient, simple to maintain and being agricultural machines manufactured by the Minsk tractor-building plant (MTZ) in the capital of Byelorussia (a Union republic in the western part of the USSR) are working now in the fields of 70 countries of the five continents. Everywhere farmers maintain that, by fuel efficiency, Belarus tractors are unequalled. Two

drive axles and high tractive force rank this tractor with the best world makes.

Belarus can be used all year round on rice cotton and maize fields; at cattle breeding farms, for transporting fertilizers, etc. The MTZ is planning to build almost 100,000 tractors in 1985, every sixth of which will be exported to foreign customers. Designers at the MTZ have developed more than 20 models of the Belarus tractor and its modifications which can be used with 200 agricultural machines and devices.

Italian pharmacists in Moscow

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Italian pharmaceutical firm, Farmitalia Carlo Erba, have signed an agreement in Moscow on cooperation in such fields of medicine as oncology, diagnosis, endocrinology, vascular cardiology and anaesthesia.

The agreement, Alberto Marino Ferraro, president of this firm, told an MNI correspondent, crowns the long-standing mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Italy in public health. Under this agreement, together with Soviet colleagues we shall conduct clinical and laboratory tests of new drugs, as well as experiments in diagnosis, development and production of new medicines (including those based on biotechnology), shall exchange theories and know-how. Our firm also intends to participate in the modernization and reconstruction of Soviet enterprises of the medical industry.

We have already signed an agreement, noted the president, with the USSR Ministry of Medicine on the production of medical preparations with the technical assistance of our firm. These drugs include serum — for the treatment of chronic cere-

bral disturbances and anti-diabetic insulin. We have also been supplying a number of drugs to the Soviet Union for many years, among them anti-tumor medicine adriablastin. This year we shall sell them much more than last year.

Our firm also cooperates with many Soviet medical institutions as, for example, with the specialists of the All-Union Oncological Centre. We are exploring new opportunities of our anti-tumor preparation pharomurichine, and with the specialists of the 2nd Moscow N. Pirogov Medical Institute we are conducting investigations in urology.

Contacts and contracts

The 11th session of the Soviet-Canadian Mixed Commission discussed, among other things, a possibility of extending the trade agreement of February 29, 1956 and the long-term agreement on promotion of economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation of July 14, 1976. During the work of the commission the sides signed an agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Canadian East European trade council.

The continuous stream

Your 2-ANK AUTOMATIC CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE will deliver stockings, socks, pantyhoses, tights in a continuous web — to be separated by mere severing of the connection thread.

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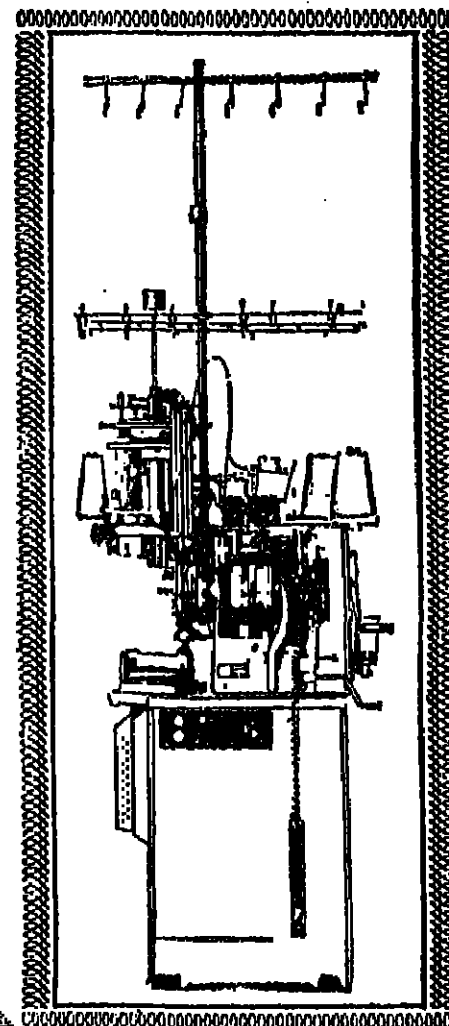
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TECHMASHEXPORT

Rhône-Poulenc textiles

There is no need to present the French Rhône-Poulenc company. Its products are well known in the world. Its staff members can boast of many foremost scientific achievements in the field of plant protection chemicals, catalysis, pharmaceuticals, membrane technology and, especially, in the field of artificial fibres. The latter was mainly displayed at the exhibition of Rhône-Poulenc in Moscow.

We have been maintaining relations with the USSR for 25 years now, and I must say that they have always been fruitful, says Maurice Mallet, director of the company's department for trade with the socialist countries. We have had various contacts with practically all Soviet ministries, he says further. Rhône-Poulenc has produced practically all the well-known chemical fibres. But from the beginning of the seventies it began specializing in polyamide (nylon). Today we are the biggest producers of textured thread in Europe. We display our achievements at the exhibition and hope that Soviet specialists will appreciate them.

Honouring the heroes

French pilots of the air force regiment "Normandie-Niemen" fought side by side with Soviet aviators, shortening by common effort the time for the long-awaited Victory.

Schoolchildren of Oryol (a city in central Russia) have been carrying on a search for a quarter of a century. The exhibition of the museum of history of the fighting squadron "Normandie-Niemen" consisting of the period documents, pilots' photographs and personal belongings is constantly being replenished. There are also combat planes fragments, found at the area of the pan battles, contemporary portraits of the Soviet and French aviators. The schoolchildren are in unceasing correspondence with regiment's veterans and relatives of the fallen heroes.

This year, for tourists from France the Intourist has organized three tours of Smolensk and Oryol, where "Normandie-Niemen" fought, which provide for visiting museums of the Great Patriotic War, soldiers' monuments and tombs. The foreign guests will meet Soviet pilots — the veterans of the

Intourist news

regiment, members of Veterans Committee and local Peace Committees of the region, they will be told about Soviet-French combat brotherhood and the squadron's history.

In a couple of days in Oryol and Smolensk according to the programmes, offered by Intourist, French tourists will learn a lot of new things about the squadron "Normandie-Niemen", will make acquaintance with the people who plausibly reverse French pilots' memory.

Alexei KARANOV.

Philately

Valuable present

A collection of stamps has been presented to the Soviet people by noted Japanese collector Hayami Yamaoka. For several generations his family collected over 4,000 stamps. Of special interest are the first Japanese post stamps issued in small editions at the end of the last century.

WHAT'S ON!

June 29-July 1

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 30 (mat) — Adam, "Ciselle" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Evroning devoted to the 80th anniversary of L. Lavrovsky.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 29 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera); 30 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera); 1 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Kareny Ryadi). 29 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 30 (mat) — Kalman, "Evening Visitors"; 30 (eve) — Suppé, "Die schöne Galatée".

FILMS

Non-Competition films at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival.
Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (42 Prospekt Kalinina); "Rassvet" (Pushkin Sq); "Mir" (11 Tsvetnoy Blvd); "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt

CONCERT HALLS

House of the USSR Concert Organisations at the Olympic Village. Grand Concert Hall. 29 (eve). 30 (mat and eve) — John Denver, singer and songwriter (America).

Moscow Art Theatre (22 Tverskaya Blvd). 29, 1 — Guest performance by the Netherlands Ballet Company (one-act ballets to music by classical and modern composers).

SPORTS

Dynamo Stadium. 30 — Moscow Dynamo vs Baku Neftchi. 3 p.m.

This is another match in the USSR championship season.

RUGBY
Makhmudov Stadium (13 Chernyshevskaya St). 29 and 30 — USSR championship. Moscow State vs Krasnoyarsk. Ekspozitsionnyi. 4.30 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.
In the beginning, plus 10 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-80-80.
International cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 1 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

YACHTING

Khlebnikov Aquatic Centre (Vodniki Station, from the Savoyevskiy terminal). 29 and 30 — 1st junior sports games. 11 a.m. (both days).

Yachtsmen under 16 are taking part.

RACING

Bilim Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Balaklavyevsky Prospekt). 29 and 30 — USSR championship. On 29, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; on 30 — 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

WEATHER

June 29-July 1

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains in places. Night temperatures of 10°-16°C and 17°-25°C during the day. SW and W wind, 3-7 mps.